

U.S. Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service

WTO and Agriculture What's at Stake for Idaho?

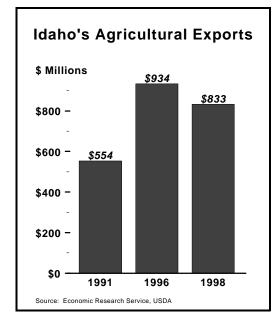
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Idaho is an important producer of agricultural and forest products that are exported worldwide. The state's farm cash receipts and forest industry shipments totaled \$3.3 billion in 1998 and \$2

billion in 1996, respectively. Idaho's agricultural exports were estimated at \$833 million in 1998. These exports helped boost farm prices and income, while supporting about 12,700 jobs both on and off the farm in food processing, storage, and transportation. Exports are increasingly important to Idaho's agricultural and state-wide economy. Measured as exports divided by farm cash receipts, the state's reliance on agricultural exports has risen from 21 percent to 25 percent since 1991.

Idaho's top five agricultural exports in 1998 were:

- # vegetables -- \$310 million
- # wheat and products -- \$179 million
- # live animals and red meats -- \$77 million
- # feeds and fodders-- \$46 million
- # feed grains and products -- \$40 million



World demand is increasing, but so is competition among suppliers. If Idaho's farmers, ranchers, and food processors are to compete successfully for opportunities of the 21st century, they need *fair trade* and *fair access* to growing global markets.

Idaho Benefits From Trade Agreements

- # Idaho, a large wheat producer, benefits under the Uruguay Round from a 33-percent reduction in the quantity of EU wheat receiving export subsidies by 2000. Japan is expanding its 5,530,000-on tariff-rate quota by 35,000 tons annually from 1995 to 2000.
- # Idaho benefits from the Uruguay Round with a 38 percent reduction in the quantity of EU beef receiving export subsidies by 2000. Japan is reducing beef tariffs from 50 percent to 38.5 percent. Korea will eliminate its beef import quota by 2001 and reduce its tariffs to 40 percent by 2004. The Philippines is reducing its beef tariff from 60 percent to 35 percent.